REGISTERED No. L—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.602.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, payment must in all cases be made

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept. 1876.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N.			
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2032	450	1st—Suez, &c.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2498	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Ste-ward	3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

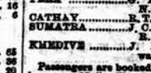
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 4th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Managon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gay, (5,429 Tons and 550 H.P. nom.) will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Mauritius and Calcutta.

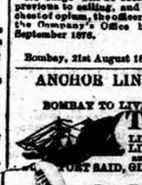
No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA ...	2107	434	.....	22nd July,	6th Sept.
RUBY	2377	434	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
ITALIA	2399	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MALTA	2782	616	.....	7th Oct.	18th N.Y.
TRINACRIA ...	2107	434	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages if taken by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of leaving.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 29th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL ..... to sail on 30th September.
,, ,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... 11th October,
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 16 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchinson, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property situate at Churneywady, alias Dookerwady, without the Fort of Bombay.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed by the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late Pauloo Dossinjee, to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Puramdares land or ground, together with the mese ago, tenement or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Churneywady, alias Dookerwady, in the sub-district of Bhowlieshwar, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East, South and North by public passage, and on the west partly by the property of Jose F. de Souza and partly by the property of Bustonjee Cowrajee Bottlewalla.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

The property of a gentleman proceeded to England] few articles of handsome French polished and richly carved furniture, such as circular, pier, lady's writing and work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, ornament stands, side board, Hamilton iron painted cot, dressing and washing tables, &c., &c.

Hands me China work boxes, tea caddy, flower vases, glove boxes, ivory baskets, paper cutters, combs, cigar stands, &c.

Few cases superior sherry.

AT 1 P.M.

One powerful bay Australian mare, 15 hands high, young and showy.

One Addie's patent water cart with iron wheels.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

On FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a collection of valuable Law Books consisting of Law Journal from 1832 to 1860, Madras High Court Reports, Bosanquet and Fuller's Reports, Smith's Mercantile Law, Archbold's Pleading in Criminal Cases, Addison on Torts, Hubback on Succession, Chitty on Pleading and Contracts, Lees Law of Shipping and Insurance, Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours, Arnold on Marine Insurance, Norton's Leading Cases on Hindu Law, Cowell's Lectures on Hindu Law, Davis son's Conveyancing, Smith's Action at Law, Abbott's Law of Merchant ships and Seamen, Stephen's Commentaries, Smith's Leading Cases, Morley's Digest, Lindley on Partnership and Companies, Bishop's Law of Nisi Prius, Kay's on shipmasters and Seamen, Dugden on Vendors and Purchasers of Estates, Saunder's on Pleading and Evidence, Broughton's Civil Procedure Code, Pollock's County Courts Law, Broom on the Common Law, Byles on Bills of Exchange, Maeze's Insolvency New Practice, Starling's Indian Criminal Law, Lyall's Law of India, Brown's Law Dictionary, Shelford's Law of Joint stock Companies, Starkie's Law of Slander and Libel, Oke's Magisterial Synopse's, Cunningham on Indian Contract and Evidence, Act, Abbott on Shipping, Blackham's Commentaries, Starkie on Slander and Libel, Book's Notary, Chitty's Forms of Practical Proceedings, Practical Form of Queen's Bench Practice, Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, the Kouraby Sale, Davidson's Concise Form of Conveyance, Arnould on Marine Insurance, Fuling's Law of Attorneys, Byles on Bills, Lee's Law of Shipping, Archbold Criminal Pro & E., Ross ell on Crimes, Daniels Chancery Practice, Prideaux on Conveyancing Tomkin's Law Dictionary, Law of Partnership, John Collyer, Oake's Magisterial Synopsis, Oakes Magisterial Formuli s, Law of Joint Stock Company.

The books are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., at 105 Malabar hill

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of JAMES MELVILLE, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be in view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th September at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases white lappets.
1 case 90 sets electroplated spoons and forks.

On account of whom it may concern, ex s. s. Tanjore.

Y. S.—F.—5274,5279, 5289, 3 bales T red yarn, No. 40, each 3 0 lbs.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable and extensive stock-in-trade consisting of best plated 5, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light argand lustres, wall brackets, globe lamps, carriage, and table lamps, frosting glasses, rich cut and plain glassware and pro.elainware of various patterns, best electro-plated goods, flower vases, &c., on the top floor of Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkanath Juggonnath and Peer Mahomed, the Trustees of the Estate of Ha e Hasam Manjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY the 5th, WEDNESDAY the 6th, THURSDAY the 7th, FRIDAY the 8th, and SATURDAY the 9th days of September instant, sell by Public Auction, without reserve, on the top floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 & 3, Marine Street, Fort, the whole of the valuable and extensive stock-in-trade of the said deceased, consisting of near and plain cut and fern pattern glass-ware, comprising wine, liqueur, claret, champagne, hock, sherry, and jelly glasses, wine and water glasses, soda-water and pint tumblers, finger cups, wine coolers, quarts and pint decanters, water and claret jugs, fruit dishes, ice-plates, epergnes, butter-coolers, best electro-plated goods, comprising vegetable and hot-water curry dishes, tea and coffee services, biscuit and sardine boxes, epergne breakfast cruets 2, 4, 5 and 6 bottle cruet-stands, 7 and 8 bottles revolving cruet frames, pickle and liquor frames, bread-baskets, round and oblong waiters, ice-pitchers, sugar basins, butter coolers, claret jugs, soup-tureens, plated and ivory handled fish knives and forks, toast racks, sets of King beaded and plain pattern spoons and forks, butter knives, plated and mother-o-pearl handled dessert knives and forks, handsome dinner and breakfast services of various patterns, porcelain plates, sneakers, muffin dishes, slop basins and sets of waiting furniture, Bohemian glass flower vases and wine and toilet services, glass and porcelain pedestal, kerosine oil table lamps, best plated, 5 6 8 and 12 light chandeliers, kerosine oil hanging lamps, 2 and 3 light wall brackets, panorama balls, China hall and 3 light wall brackets, panorama balls, China hall lanterns, plated and glass pedestal, table argand lamps, hanging moderator lamps, 2 3 4 and 6 light candelabra, hanging argand lamps, Argyll lamps, brooms and plated hanging argand lamps, 2 3 4 5 and 6 light hanging argand lamps, large size mirrors in gilt frames decorative mantle, 1st to 6th size vase lamps, dining tables, table candlesticks, solar lamps, dressing cases in mahogany frames, best steel table cutlery by John Moreton, Joseph Rodgers, Sappin Bros., and Mappin and Webb, spare glass and cut kerywere, top and bottom shades, guns, revolvers, sewing machines, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

The sale will commence at 1 P. M. each day.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSOR THORN.

THIRD GRAND SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCE,
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER,
AT
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1. Gallery, As. 8.
Seats may be secured at M. BRESLAUER and Co's.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Comedy in two Acts by Charles Dance, Esq.,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
To conclude with
ALADDIN;
OR
THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Gallery and Pit One Rupee.	

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

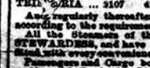
LEWIS G. HYNES, of H. M.'s Mint.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.



THE well known and fast sailing Steamer GOBUN, 363 Tons, G. J. Bakes, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 4 P.M., from the Apol'o Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malgaun.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street, or Khoja Moola, Mandvie.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, 1876, a SPACIOUS and well-lighted GODOWN, No. 16, in SASSOON BUILDING, No 26, Apollo Street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Jehangeer Framjee and Co. Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & CO.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 15,000, being the 86th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 86th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and also Rupees 9,840, being the 54th Instalment on account of the NEW LOAN of RUPEES FIFTEEN LACS, and also Rs. 2,624, being the 20th Instalment on account of TULSEE LOAN of FOUR LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Sept 1876.

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for the SUPPLY of (4,000) Four Thousand EMPTY AMMUNITION BOXES with TIN LINING required for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, between 15th October 1876 and 15th April 1877, delivered at the Store Room of the Factory, will be received by the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 15th September, 1876, at 1 P.M.

The Form of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and all particulars regarding supply of Boxes of the correct dimensions, &c. may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

A. A. BAYLY, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Superintendent Small Arms Ammunition Factory.
Kirkee, 31st August 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouse, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.
20	25 9 4	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	31 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY :

Medical Referee—JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.

Agents—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CRICKET THIS DAY. PICK-UP at 12 o'clock. C. YOUNG.

THE LONDON.—FIRST CLASS TIFFINS. Room for three Respectable Boarders. Terms moderate. TWO THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLES.

TAUNUS MINERAL WATER.—Prices reduced to Rs. 3 as. 8 Pints, Rs. 5 Quarts. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. TRENTHAM HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, recently vacated by E. Moses, Esq. Apply to Mr. LAKE, H. M. Common Jail, Coomercarry.

PUBLIC WORKS FINANCE, the SIMLA RESOLUTION, and the FALL IN SILVER ; a Letter to the Marquis of Salisbury. Bombay : Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co. London : Mr. P. S. King. One Rupee (postage paid).

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES 50 per SHARE out of the Profits realized by the Company during the half-year ending 30th June 1876, will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 4th September 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to 4th September next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

For Sale at this Office,

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS, (Lithia, Potash, Soda, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, &c.) *of Unsurpassed Purity.*

BASS'S PALE ALE & GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by Foster & Sons, in Monthly Consignments.

AMMUNITION & SPORTING REQUISITES.

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD, CRICKET, FENCING, FISHING, RACKET, & GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

CHOCOLATES, COCOA, COFFEE, & INDIA TEAS

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, and Smokers' requisites of every kind, of the best qualities.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE, of the best descriptions.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED GOODS. of the *best workmanship*, the *thickest plating* on the *hardest metals only.*

FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, for presentation and other purposes.

FILTERS, for Domestic or Travellers' use.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONEWARES ; in the most elegant and useful modern designs.

JEWELLERY, *of the best manufacture only*, in large variety of new designs.

OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED PROVISIONS, from the most renowned European Houses.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, & ALL TOILET REQUISITES.

SILVER WARE, Cigar Cases, Christening Cups, Goblets, Salts and Spoons, Snuff Boxes, Tankards, &c.

STATIONERY, including writing appliances, useful or ornamental, of every kind.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES, Dressing Bags and Cases, Portmanteaux, Travelling Bags, Trunks, and all Sundries.

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS, of every description, and of the finest brands.

PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS,
Every description of Musical Instrument
MILITARY BANDS SUPPLIED.
Tuning and Repairs in Bombay and Mofussil.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
Illustrated Catalogues free by post on application.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali :—KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	,,	35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,

As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 12 years, with all the latest improvements.

PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended ; an excellent Dinner Sherry ; dry..	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry, and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label) : this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0	
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for Invalids	15 0	...	
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	26 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 8	10 8
PAUILLAC ,,	17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE ,,	17 8	9 12
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU YALENOE	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21 8	11 8
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	18 8	10 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunesberger	28 8	16 12
Do do Josephshofler	33 8	18 12
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 8	21 4
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. a.
ERBACH		21 0	..
RHENISH		18 0	10 0
BODENTHAU		20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN		22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1		24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER		24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN		26 0	..
HOCHEIMER		26 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER		33 0	20 0
GEISSENHEIM		24 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2		18 0	11 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)		30 0	..
SCHARLACHSBERG		32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH		38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL		21 0	..

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCHEIMER		26 8	16 8
,, RUDESHEIMER		33 8	16 12
,, RAUENTHALER		36 8	20 12
,, JOHANNISBERGER		39 8	21 12

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve		32 0	..

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended		26 0	..
OUR OWN, * Star		24 0	..
Do do ** Stars		26 0	..
Do do *** Stars		28 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star		26 0	...
Do. ** two Stars		32 0	...
Do. *** three Stars		34 0	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star		27 0	...
Do * one Star Flasks			15
Do ** two Stars		29 0	...
Do *** three ,,		32 0	..
L. FURLAUD'S * Star		28 0	...
Do ** Stars		25 0	...
Do *** Stars		27 0	...
Do V.O.S recommended		35 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1		29 0	...
Do No. 2		23 0	...
DENNIS MOUNIER'S		27 0	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 8	9 8
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	29 8	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	22	..
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	..
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 8	3 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS		30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	..
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	..
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINK'S, finest.	40 0	25 0
MARASHINO DE ZARA do do do.	40 0	..
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Flagnioli's)	10 0	
VICHY LOZENGES per Box	1 8	
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co.	6 8	4 8
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 8	...
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c.	6 8	4 8

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their good, to see that the weights agree with the Railway Receipt,*

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.)
28, MEADOW STREET.

BUNGALOWS TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.

For the coming October season.

Nos.	Names of the Bungalows.	Rent for the season. Rs.
2	Paradise Lodge	300
6	Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy's large Bungalow	300
7	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Bungalow.	300
10	The Hermitage	300
13	Rowland's Bungalow	300
16	Walker's Bungalow	300
14	Scott's Bungalow	400
16	Gowan's House	300
25	Rose Cottage	300
25a	Terrace Cottage	300
25b	Cama Cottage	400
26	Forrest Lodge	300
28	Beehive	400
29	Ewart Lodge	300
32	Keep Sake	200
34	Woodlands	400
36	Coxson's Lodge	300
37	Lynch's Bungalow	400
38	Maria Cottage	300
39	Parbut House	300
40	Robertson's Bungalow	600
41	Maldonga House	300
43	Sp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st SEPTEMBER 1876.

THE dulness in the Liverpool Cotton Market continues to increase, and sellers are apparently beginning to show less firmness, Reuter's report of yesterday being that supplies are freely offered. The sales were again 8,000 bales and spot quotations show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera. Manchester is still dull owing doubtless to the downward tendency of Eastern Exchange, and until a better demand springs up again for Goods, there is little hope of Cotton recovering, notwithstanding the favourable position statistically.

Wednesday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents, October shipment 11 7-16 cents per lb.

The London General Produce Markets are apparently unaltered, quotations being the same as on the previous day.

Reuter's weekly metal quotations show an advance of ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal and a decline of 10s. per ton in Silesian Spelter. Copper is unaltered. Enfaced Rupee Paper still exhibits a downward tendency, Fours-and-a-half and Fives-and-a-half being quoted ¼ lower although Fours are unchanged. Exchange on India is given at 1s. 7¾d. per rupee. Bar Silver at 51¾d. per oz. Consols and French Rentes are unchanged at 96¼ and 106 respectively.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in the Reserve of £62,500, in Bullion of £125,000 and in Discounts of £62,500. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, however, has advanced from 60¾ to 61 per cent., showing that the withdrawals have been from Deposits, and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills remains at 1¼ per cent. Since the return was made up a payment of £277,000 has gone into the Bank and £354,000 has been withdrawn for Portugal.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been very little doing and rates are nominally unchanged. In the morning rates had, if anything, an easier tendency but at the close Bank paper was obtainable on fully better terms, telegraphic having been done at 1s. 7 9/16d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 7 9-16	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months sight...	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 7¾d.	,,

In Exchange on Calcutta and Government Paper we have not heard of any actual business and rates are nominally unchanged.

The SHARE MARKET continues very firm for Spinning and Weaving Scrip at partially higher quotations, but there has been nothing doing in other shares and values are the same.

COTTON is quiet but steady with, if anything, rather more enquiry. Prices are the same and with declining Freight and Exchange dealers are naturally very firm.

FREIGHTS are all but nominal. In the Anchor Line Steamer small engagements are reported to have been made at £1-10 for Liverpool, but shippers, as a rule, are holding off for a further reduction.

PIECE GOODS show no change of any kind, not a single transaction of any importance having transpired.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," MONDAY EVENING.

THERE is no change in the aspect of the money market, accommodation being abundant and cheap. Rates, however, are low at a level from which, at this season, a further fall is scarcely probable; or, indeed, desirable. Business is quiet, especially Import business, and not likely to improve much until after the holidays. Tea continues to bring high prices, and is being shipped to a large extent. Exporters of Jute are still working but slowly.

The Bank returns of last week are again favourable and show increased commercial ease; but Government has been a heavy drawer, taking out 39 lakhs during the week. The private deposits have increased 30 lakhs; the loans and credits have decreased 2 lakhs; and the Bills discounted also 2 lakhs, making the decrease in public demand 34 lakhs. The cash balances are only 2 lakhs down, and stand as at 63 per cent. of the liabilities. A considerable amount of silver is now on the way out from England, nominally for this and other Indian ports; but it is thought probable that a part of it may be diverted to China, where monetary stringency is still severe. The total exports of silver from England to the East during the month of August are stated, on the best authority, to have already amounted to 2 millions sterling. Such purchases quite explain the late rapid rise in the price of that metal, and the subsequent reaction is not surprising; for some days past, the price seems steadier again, keeping at 52d., equal to 1s. 3d.

The supposition, reasonably enough entertained lately, that the Secretary of State for India had by this time got hold of the real position of the silver market, has proved to be entirely erroneous, and his only policy appears to be to squeeze as much out of buyers of Eastern remittance as he can, by the exercise of smartness and acuteness, as those words are understood in relation to business. Nothing could be more misleading to bankers and merchants than his action last week. On a rapidly rising market, he placed a large extra amount of drafts, offering a quarter of a million at 1/0, and still another half million for tender in the usual way. By leaving the market alone, it is very probable his price would have been reached; but this premature attempt to sell defeated its own end. The worst of it, however, is that he had not the courage to act on his ideas, by withdrawing the Bills when he found they were not then required; but actually accepted 1-8 for only £ 50,000, the other £700,000 remaining on his hands. It is really deplorable to see imperial financing conducted in this haphazard way, especially as the result is a thorough disorganization of the Indian Exchanges, and the importation into business of an element of greater uncertainty than any other it has had to contend with. It is not fluctuations of farthings, but of pence, that have now to be faced, and also the rapidity with which rates go up and down a penny at a time; so that a merchant cannot approximately reckon for even a few days at what rate of exchange he could put through an operation.

The next new move at the India Office is a notification that the Council Bills will in future be exposed for sale weekly, instead of twice a month, as at present. In the meantime, the weekly amount is limited to £ 350,000, but may be less; and, if any part of the exposed amount be not sold, it may be added to the succeeding sale. No mention is made of rate. The amount named is much in excess of the State requirements up to the end of the financial year, so that some firmness might be expected, if any policy guided those operations. If sales are made freely now, remittance will be scarce in the cold weather, when, it is wanted here; and, as strengthening of Exchange may be looked for then, the system of weekly sales should, perhaps, tend to steady the market and modify fluctuations.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling further improved last week and the tone of the market became remarkably good, the rise again making way. Bank Bills at six months' sight reached 1-8 before the mail went out, and on the following day, business was done so high as 1 8⅛ in that paper, and at 1-8⅛ in document bills. But, when it was found that the Secretary of State was really willing to sell at 1 8, though pretending to want, 1-9, a relapse in rates naturally occurred. Long dated Bank Bill went to 1 8, at which a moderate business has been done for to-morrow, and document bills have been currently taken at 1-8⅛, not under. Credits have been placed at 1-8⅛ to 1-8 3/16, according to their standing. The market closes with a steady appearance, although an attempt has been made this afternoon to depress it. Quotations are :—

Bank telegraphic transfer.....	1-7½ to ⅝
Bank bills, on demand	1-7½
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1-7⅝
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1-8
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1-8⅛ to 3/16
Document bills, ditto	1-8⅛

France.—Document Bills are quoted almost the same as last week: *f*2-12 three months', and *f*2-14 six months', sight.

Bombay rates are almost nominal; par for demand, and 99-6 0 for sixty days' sight Bank Bills.

China bills are still quite out of the market, and even nominal quotations cannot be given.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There has been quite a lively market this week, becoming a little quieter towards the close, but remaining strong and healthy. Tea Stocks are still the description most in request, but there has been a good off-take of spinning scrip also, and even coal shares are coming into notice again.

Government Securities are very quiet, and have rather lost ground during the week, and business is very restricted. The four per cent. stock receded from 1½ to 1⅝ per cent. premium, but has again recovered to 1⅝. The four and a half stock has scarcely been dealt in at all, and is comparatively weak, whilst five and a half are just steady at 4½ per cent. premium, at which business has been done. This afternoon's quotations are :—

4 per cents.	101⅞
4½ do.	102
5½ do.	10.¼

Bank Shares continue strong, with a fair amount of business doing. Bengals have advanced to 707½; Agras have again brought 105; National 115 and 114, and Simlas 515.

Tea shares have been in very good demand, and important advances have again been made in several of them, whilst steadiness is their characteristic all round. The season is progressing most favourably for the gardens, and they are mostly securing high prices for large crops. Central Cachar has risen from 164 to 168; Darrang from 82 to 85, closing, however, rather weaker; Kunchenpore from 94 to 97 and; Upper Assam from 36 to 38. Dealings have taken place also in the following, the rates being well supported:—Bienash 400 to 405, Debing 69, Jhalta 110 to 112, Hoolungooria 108 to 109, Jokai 120, Monoherra 86, Phoenix 89, Majagrama 120, and Singelia 111. Bengals, however, have receded to 81.

Spinning Mill shares are firm, with a steady moderate business doing: Budge Budge have brought 74½ and 75, Howrah 77½, Bengal Cotton 1,065, Bowreah 90 and 91, and wanted.

Coal Shares have been purchased, Bengal at 1,300, Equitable at 180, Beerbhoom at 97, and Ranegunge at from 68 up to 70.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have had a smart rise selling last at from 625 to 650; Bengal Iron have changed hands to a considerable extent at from 115 up to 118; Carew have brought 125 ex dividend; Moorehouse Steam Tug have been taken at 225; Strand Bank press at 5; and Watson's Press at 58½ to 58.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 26th August, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	26,32,980	9	1
Other Deposits	29,27, 01	3	10
Cash Credits	5,89,849	11	10
Post Bills	5,624	6	10
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
	Rs. 1,27,15,761	5	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes.....	1,02,81,465	7	9
Govt. Securities.....	28,79,266	5	10
Loans	10,38,243	9	9
Account of Credits	6,56,269	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	26,94,071	9	4
Dead Stock	2,30,255	0	0
Bills of Exchange.....	4,96,457	5	9
Due by other Banks.....	5,46,000	0	0
	Rs. 1,27,15,761	5	7

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 26th August, 1876.
Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	70,235	0	0
Merchandize.....	1,14,767	0	0
Telegraph	642	0	0
Municipal Trains	403	5	0
Total Rs.....	1,86,046	5	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles..... Total Rs.....	2,71,892	1	0
Decrease	85,845	9	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER EMANUEL, 90 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Zanzibar (August 8th), with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Thoburn, Captain Nicolson, and thirty-one deck passengers.

THE LOSS OF THE *s. s.* MALACCA.—The *Madras Mail* publishes the following telegram from Berhampore, 29 h Aug :—The Court appointed to enquire into the *s. s.* Malacca, has suspended the Master's certificate for two years. One wounded lascar has died in hospital.

THE MONARCH.—The Monarch, we learn, when she left Rangoon was so deeply laden that one of her officers and her European crew left her and her Captain was also advised not to sail in her; but he engaged a lascar crew and sailed with the said result now too well known. We wonder who was responsible for thus permitting an overloaded ship to leave the harbour. She had not been home since the loading line has been force.—*Rangoon Mail.*

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Umballa (s).....	Turner	Bussora August 15.
	Emanuel	Nacoda	Zanzibar, August 8.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
1	Australia(s).....	Bozzani	Genoa &c.
	Leticia	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Pera (s)	Hydes	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Ethopia, for Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Umballa, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
28	Dorunda (s).....	Templeton ...	London 21st July.
	Broomhall	Bote	Tyne River 10th April.
	Southport	Cripps.....	Cochin 14th August.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
28	Mira(s).....	.....	.....
	Madras(s).....	.....	.....
	Grecian	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—1st SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—20 bundles steel, Damodar Prasjee.
Trentham Hall s—75 casks disinfecting powder, 56 boxes soap, and 10 boxes tin plates, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy.
Trinacria s—4 packages plate, Dowabhoy Sullemjee; 54 kegs iron nails, and 50 boxes tinted plates, Hassamally Lalmeya; 50 boxes Lar soap, Allana Abdoolrehman.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—500 fagotts stegl, Khimji Jeeva; 200 cases copper braziers, Knoop and Co; 4,324 bars iron, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Dewan s—2 cases copper sheets, R. L. Southern and Co.
Celia —4 bales wall paper, Tyabally Surmally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria—6 bales woolen carpets, Chhitlall Munmohundass; 40 bales wool, Toolseedass Cullianjee; 25 bales cotton, Goculdass Culli nath; 100 bales cotton, Ramsumna Ramdass; 53 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimanram; 103 b les cotton, Dharsey Odhovjee; 110 bags coffee, Visbhookumdas Amrutl; 70 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolseedass; 33 bales rags and 25 bales wool, Topun Luderjee; 80 bales wool, Lillabhoy Govindjee.
Glamorgan s—225 wts coir yarn, Verjee Valubdass: 40 bales wool, Ganjee Thakersy; 35 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 70 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall.

FOR LONDON.

Pera s—3 bales gold coins, The E. and S. Bank.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—500 bags teel seed and 250 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Trinacria s—300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—6 bales cotton waste, Sorabjee Framjee; 75 bales twist; H J M A Khaluck; 13 bales twist, A Habibbhoy; 20 bales twine, G Parpia; 9 bales twist, A Manjee; 17 bales twist, Tata and Co; 120 cases sharkfins, Curimbhoy Ebrahim; 30 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 9 boxes silver coins, Ebram Noordin and Co; 237 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebrahim; 10 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib; 321 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 5 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 30 bales twist, Gulamhoosein Jumnabhoy; 5 bales twist, Ramjanally Ajoo; 5 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 37 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 240 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmidaran; 5 chests opium, Sooratram Bhayah; 184 chests opium, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy; 23 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram; 35 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s—53 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 9 chests opium, Gunesbdas Thakersey; 2 chests opium, Hazaratram Hurdeedass; 13 chests opium, Morarbhoy Vishnookhun; 20 chests opium, Sumuntray Conen; 10 chests opium, Gunesbdas Thacoordass.

HIGH COURT.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

136-71—Tyabjee and Sons—Antonyabhoy widow and another vs Nursey Ludha and another—Muljee and Bomonjee—Part heard.

278 75—Muljee and Bomanjee—Pranjivundass Jugjivundass vs William Loudon—Tyabjee and Sayani.

545-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahasukram Heemutram vs Framjee Mocanjee—Muljee and Bomonjee.

533-71—Muljee and Bomonjee—Nazar bin Abdool Hubib vs Nugunbhoy Dayabhoy andothers—Shapoorjee and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

564-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnabai widow vs Khood shall Nanjee and another—Crawford and Bosvey—Part heard.

For Argument on Judges Summons.

877-70—Crawford and Bovey—Mitibhai and others vs Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and others—Lynch and Tobin and Macfarlane and Pollock—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

198-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagoo Sayajee vs Navibai, widow, and another—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

121-76—Mr Fletcher—Moonghirabhoy alias Mathoribe vs Khetsey Heerjee—In person.

30-76—A Framjee—Cursetjee Dadabhoy vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GARTH.)

Ecclesiastical side.

Exparte application

In the matter of the last will and testament of Vagachund Ghelchund, deceased—J C Cama—Hurooro or Infant by her guardian and next friend Bucher Bookram vs Mugan Ghella and another—Mr Skipsey—Part heard.

Opposed Motions.

691-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Heerabai widow vs Rahimutbai widow—Lynch and Tobin.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy deceased—Macfarlane and Pollock—Herbai widow vs Rahimutbai sister of the deceased—Lynch and Tobin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 29.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon R A Dalyell, Second Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 10th prox, under sec 21 and rule 2 of Sec 22 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr S R Locke, Dy Collr in charge of the Treasury, Tinnevelly, privilege leave for two months, from or after the 4 h Sept 1876, under sec 12, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich, Actg Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govt of Fort St. George, Visagapatam, resumed charge of the Dist from Mr. N. A. Roupell, the Actg Collr, on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H R Grime, Supt of the Central Jail at Coimbatore, subsidiary leave from the 9th to the 15th inst, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr J W Reid, Dist and Session Judge of North Malabar resumed charge of the office from Mr G A Parker, Dist and Session, Judge, on the 22nd inst.

Mr J F Smith, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly, assumed charge of the office on the forenoon of the 21st inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J P Davidson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, privilege leave for fifteen days from the 21st inst, under section 22 and 23 of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg A. Porter, M. D., Act, Chemical Examiner, resumed charge of the office from Apothecary W. Hamilton on the forenoon of the 21st inst.

The following Civil Servants permitted to return to duty, forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Govt of India, dated July 21st, 1872 :—

J. Starrock, Cov C. S., Under Secy to Govt in the Depts under the Chief Secy, permitted to return within the period of his leave.

E. C. B. Smith, Uncov C. S. Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Madras, permitted to return within the period of his leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

His Grace the Gover in Council is pleased to appoint the Controller of Military Accounts and the Supt Gunpowder Factory, for the time being, Members of the Bonus Compensation Committee.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col G T Hilliard, S C, Comlt, 13th Rgt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 18.8, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date, under the provisions of G O G G No 1 of 1876, republished in Madras G O G No 23, dated 7 h Jan 1876 :—

Lt-Col Charles Jones, S C, ordinary pension £294, extra annui y £238-14, to be paid in England.

Capt (Bt Maj) William Stin Macleod, Cadre, 1st L C, Supt Central Jail, Vellore, is admitted to th Mad. at S C from this date, subject to H M's approval.

The following promotions are made in the Gun Carriage Factory :—

Sub-Conductor John Vanderholt to be Conductor, and Store Serjt George Mathias Dorsey to be Offg Sub-Conductor, from the 22nd May 1876, vice Conductor Forsyth.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col J G Cookson, of the Corps, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

This cancels the portion of G O G No 459, dated 27th July 1876, granting furlough to this officer.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Charles Hayter, Mad S C, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj, from the 29th Aug 1876

The services of Surgn M Mowerman, M. D, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr, British Burmah, with effect from the 15th April 1876.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 646
Temperature of the Air.....	75·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·6
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·945
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	78·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	74·8
General Direction of wind.....	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	631
Fall of Rain	3·68 inches.
Total fall during the month	8 66 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	45·33 ,,

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LEES.—August 26th, at Bombay, the wife of R. C. Lees, of Bhowanipur, of a daughter.

McHINCH.—September 1st, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Alexander McHinch, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

COUPER—September 1st, at Byculla Iron Works, Jessie, the beloved wife of John Couper. Interment to-day at 3-30 P.M.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EWING—August 26th, at Campbelpore, the wife of Captain J. F. Ewing, R. H. A., of a son.

GRANT—August 26th, at Mymensingh, the wife of J. P. Grant, Esq., C. S., of a dau hter.

SCOTT.—August 28th, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. W. Scott, Incumb nt of Christ Church, of a son.

THOMSON—August 23th, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant T. G. Thomson, Adjutant, 36th, B. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MADDEN—August 28th, at Bareilly, Frederick Travers, son of Captain Travers, Madden, 37th Regiment N. I.—aged 6 months.

PHILLIPS—August 25th, at Delhi, Kate Eleanor, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Phillips (Delhi and London Bank), aged 6 months and 4 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876.

FEW things are more significant of the distance that lies between the English and the Indians than the gunpowder salutes the Paramount Power bestow on the feudatories. We Europeans as Christians, aliens, and men of distasteful habits and thought have literally nothing to give the native Princes that they care for but villainous saltpetre. Durbars, dinners, dances, handshakings with similar institutions of our *raj*, they detest, or are secretly ashamed to participate in, but give them powder, the more the merrier, and they are as happy as it is possible for men to be happy who are overburdened with many women and with much tedious ceremonial. Gunpowder compensates an Indian Raja for almost every misfortune in his dull and uninteresting existence, and cannon are to the native Prince what Debrett or Burke is to our own nobility—a kind of patent of their positions in the world. Certainly, the ear-splitting noise of artillery, combined with the stink and smoke of Government powder and flannel powder bags, is a rather clumsy method of announcing to all whom it may concern that the Raja of Oodeypore is descended from the Hindoo gods, or he of Baroda from a cow-keeper; but there is no accounting for tastes, and we suppose it must be a gratification to Government to know that there is at least one not very costly *largesse* it can bestow on the Princes of India with the result of according, some of them, at any rate, the most intense gratification. But it is unluckily the fact that what is a pleasure to one Prince must be the pain of another. Readers of that amusing work "Ten Thousand a Year," will recollect how the pompous old Earl of Dredlingcourt, and a Court rival, made the attainment of a covetted blue ribbon the whole business and religion of their lives. For this they intrigued continually against each other, for this they gnawed their nails; and in much the same manner and with as worthy an end in view do the Princes of this remarkable Empire lust after powder. Rampore is in despair when Rambad gets another gun, and Rambad rejoices with his women-kind and his bards that he can make a trifle more noise in the world than his rival; but this playing with gunpowder is a very delicate business, and it would appear from many rumours that have been going about of late that the code of salutes must be altered for India, or the powder will lose much of that diplomatic effect it has exercised so long and so well for us.

A writer in *Allen's Indian Mail* suggests a new code of gunpowder by which every Indian of distinction will have his position better defined, but the affair is a very nice one since it involves the great question of precedence, and to understand it thoroughly we must imagine Her Majesty the Queen revising Burke, and telling Debrett that his records are all wrong and mistaken. Fancy Her Majesty going even farther, and setting in the new Peerage Lord Westbury above Lord Derby because the former was a good fighter, and the comparison is complete, for this writer in *Allen's Mail* would actually place Indore above the most ancient family in India—that of Oodeypore—because the first "twice fought the British upon equal terms." It is also suggested that only two of the Princes in India should be granted the first class salute of twenty-one guns—namely, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maharaja of Mysore, the latter on account of his "ancient lineage," which we have heard can be traced—the present Maharaja being an adopted son—to a very muddy fountain indeed. Sindia and the Gaekwar, under the proposed settlement, would have a second class salute of nineteen guns, which would stir their bile if it did nothing else; and Kholapore and Bhopal would be third class passengers with their fifteen guns each for troublesome baggage; other classes descending gradually to what might be called the "trolly" of only seven guns, on which no less than seventeen Rajas would be most uncomfortably seated. Strangely enough, the Imperial Salute, which ought to be the first under consideration, is made no account of, but for our own part, we certainly think that if gunpowder is held in such extraordinary estimation here, the Empress ought to be awarded the full honour of one hundred and one guns. It must, indeed, have often occurred to our readers that there is an inconsistency in awarding the same salute of twenty-one guns to the greatest Sovereign in the world, and to a paltry native puppet Prince such as the Raja of Mysore. Native pride and vanity is puffed up by the ignorance that sees an equality here, and if there is any meaning in salutes at all, they should at least give out no uncertain sound. It would not break the Government of India, we fancy, even with the present strain of Secretary of State's expenditure at home, to fire one hundred and one rounds in Her Majesty's honour, and on the few occasions when a Royal or Imperial Salute need be used in India.

But to return to the code suggested for the 120 Chiefs of India, claiming artillery salutes, we hardly think that any Englishman, be he Malleson or Aitchison, or any one else, is competent to decide upon questions of precedence between that princely people. The matter is one to be decided by themselves, or their agents, in some court of heraldry convened for the purpose. It seems to us that an Englishman, presuming to enquire into the rival claims of princely cowkeepers and horse keepers, courts the fate of *Rouge Sanglier*, the fictitious king at arms in "Quentin Durward," and that he is as likely to go to the dogs in his researches as anywhere else. It is only a native pundit, and a Hindoo sage as well, who can appreciate the wondrous lineage of Oodeypore; and Mussulman moonshees, no doubt, would have to be called into requisition to say who the Nizam's great great grandfather was, and whether His Highness should lay his claims to sulphureous distinction on his lineage or his loyalty. If the court of pundits and heralds fell out, and broke their beads over the discussion, the expense would not be great, and new courts might be assembled *ad infinitum*. Probably, a Court of Honour of this kind would turn out a political success. It might keep the Princes out of mischief. If, as we apprehend, its proceedings were as tedious as those of Chancery, the Court could afford the most ambitious of the feudatories plenty of occupation in lodging their claims, and the economists might seize advantage of this to save the public powder until all claims were definitely decided. Perhaps, too, the Court of Heraldry, or Honour, might hit, in the public interests, on some better way of giving a man his due than in gunpowder. It is a public nuisance in many places in India, this constant blazing away of great guns in Residents' and Rajahs' honour. Horses are frightened, men and women thrown, glass windows shattered, and some say the rainfall dispersed, by the roar of cannon day after day; but until we can convince the aboriginal philosophers of this happy land that there is virtue in a ha'porth of ribbon and grandeur in stars and garters, we must acknowledge the difficulty there is in dispensing with the services of gunpowder. Perhaps a local Peerage and Baronetage might do something to allay that hunger for superiority over the fellow man which is a characteristic of the Indian Prince. It is hard upon the Raja that there is no honoured tome in which dusky matrons may gloat over the number of his bungalows, the antiquity of his descent, and calculate the chances of their daughters in his Lordship's *harem* in town. A local Peerage is a great want, we consider, for the Indian nobility and gentry on a rainy day, and it may be questioned if the Prince of Wales did not hint as much when he presented many of his native hosts with that splendid French work upon the Princes of Ind. No doubt, as the times progress, the *Almanach de Gotha* of this part of the world, with the *mariage a la mode*, will not be wanting, but while expectant of what will turn up, it might be perhaps as well not to follow the suggestions of the writer in *Allen's Indian Mail*—a gentleman who, we think, would send us bullets along with his powder. There is no particular reason that we know of, why Scindia, Holkar, and Cashmere, with many others should be needlessly and wilfully insulted on such a matter as this, but that they will assuredly be so if the suggested code is adopted we have no doubt. It is quite as much the guns that the others have as the guns they have themselves which is a source of trouble for the Princes and of security for ourselves.

WE have received a copy of the correspondence that passed recently between Mr. James Dickson, of Messrs. Edward Bates & Co. and Mr. Manson, Secretary to the Port Trust, on the subject of the supply of water to the shipping. That a better and purer supply is urgently required is generally admitted; but it is scarcely so indisputable a point that Mr. Dickson is justified in the tone in which he lectures the Port Trustees. The laying down of the pipes is a matter altogether in the hands of the Municipality, who supply the water at the bunder to the Port Trustees to be retailed by them among the ships. The whole question was fully discussed some months ago by the Town Council, and afterwards by the Corporation, and it was resolved to expend Rs. 59,000 in laying down a new 14 inches main to the Mazagon Bunder. It was at first proposed to borrow the money; and application was made to Government for a loan; but subsequently the Municipal Commissioner found that the cost could be defrayed out of the cash balance, and the application for the loan was withdrawn. The project having been sanctioned and the mode of carrying it out resolved upon, no time was lost, and arrangements were at once entered into for commencing the work and completing it as soon as possible. The pipes were immediately ordered out from England, and they are now lying in the Municipal Stores at Chinchpoogly, awaiting the commencement of operations with the advent of the now not very distant fair season. We presume even Mr. Dickson could scarcely expect such work to go on during the monsoon. All the resolutions of the Town Council and the Corporation on the subject were published in the newspapers, and that being so, it is difficult to understand why Mr. Dickson should, so late in the day as the 23rd ultimo, have asked Mr. Manson whether the Government of India had sanctioned the loan, and have offered, if there was any difficulty on that score, to lend the money to the Port Trust himself. Under the circumstances, Mr. Manson could scarcely have answered Mr. Dickson's inquiries otherwise than as he did, viz:—by referring him to the Municipal Commissioner for any information he might require as to the progress of the work, and by calling his attention to the fact that the funds were being provided by the Municipality. There may at first sight appear to be something curious in Mr. Dickson's statement that the Trustees "obtain water from the Municipality at a nominal charge of about "two or three annas per 1,000 gallons, which they "sell through the Master Attendant's Department "to the shipping at eight rupees," but it is fair to consider both sides of the question together, and the Port Trust aver that their expenses in keeping up steam barges and other appliances necessary for the distribution of the water among the ships lying in the harbour are so great that they perform the work at a loss, instead of, as would appear from Mr. Dickson's statement unexplained, making an enormous profit.

THE CIVIL WAR IN TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10TH AUGUST.

THE subject which has occupied the press of Europe so much of late, and which has raised such a storm of party feeling in England especially, has here likewise given rise to much discussion. Of course I allude to the "Bulgarian Atrocities." The British Ambassador at Constantinople, at the instance of Lord Derby, despatched Mr. Baring as Commissioner into the disturbed districts to collect and report all reliable information. His mission is not yet concluded, but up to the present he has ascertained that some 60 villages have been destroyed and about 12,000 Christians killed, but particulars are wanting as to how many of these fell in fight and how many were massacred, also as to the proportion of villages burned by their own inhabitants on their departure lest anything of value should fall into the hands of the Turks. The Turkish Commission under Kiani Pasha, sent down some time before the English, with powers of life and death, has concluded its labours. Two men have been condemned to death and 72 to imprisonment with hard labour for periods varying from 1 to 10 years. When we have the full details it will most likely be found that the reported acts of cruelty and barbarity on both sides have been very much exaggerated, but still enough will be proved to condemn the Turks to a great extent. Their only excuse—if excuse in such matters can be admitted—is that they were first set upon by the Bulgarians, and that in turning the tables on the aggressors they inflicted no worse suffering on them than had in the first instance been meted out to themselves. Rapine, pillage, burning, butchery, and all the train of horrors can be proved against one side as well as the other. The whole truth will probably never be known, but humanitarians may safely believe that the number of people destroyed and villages burned does not amount to one third of that reported. The Turkish official report gives the number of Moslems slain in the first days at 400, and reduces the number of villages destroyed from 160 to 60. On the other hand the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the anti-Turkish organ, counts the burned villages by hundreds and the slain Christians by thousands. Each side, in its anxiety to blacken the other and excuse itself, points the wrongs it has suffered in the highest colours, and the public, who have no other information, add the two statements together and bring up the sum total to an alarming figure. The Turks certainly committed a grave error when they turned loose the Bashi-Bazouks without having them under proper control, but it must be remembered that the Turks were taken by surprise, and naturally seized the first weapon that came to their hand, to repel atrocities as great as those they are now accused of having perpetrated.

That the programme of the Bulgarians was to destroy every Moslem between the Danube and the Mariitza is proved by the papers found on some of the leaders, and with the knowledge of what had been prepared for them it is scarcely to be wondered at, however much to be deplored, that the Turks inflicted so terrible a retaliation on their assailants. I have just seen a gentleman who has returned from visiting the scenes of the reputed cruelties; he quite confirms the opinion I have above expressed as to the overdrawn accounts published in the *Daily News*. The storm of indignation raised against the Turks by the "peace-at-any-price" party in England and their organ causes no small gratification to the wirepuller of the Slav puppets, who baffled in his scheme of taking Turkey under his protecting (?) wing by the dethronement of Abdul Aziz and the subsequent attitude of England, now seeks to alienate the sympathies of the latter by showing up the Turk in the most horrible colours. John Bull is straightforward and a respecter of treaties, but he is also ami

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FORMATION OF MILITARY CLASSES.

SIMLA, 31st August.

Military classes are to be formed to qualify officers as superintendents and non-commissioned officers as instructors in gymnastics and fencing at Umballa. A class of six officers will assemble on the 15th October.

Applications to join should be sent to the Adjutant-General, coupled with medical certificates of fitness. Classes of seven and ten non commissioned officers will be formed simultaneously at Umballa and Lucknow.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

The Viceroy will remain two days at Kurrachee, and sail for Bombay in the Dalhousie on the 14th, (Nov. ?) accompanied during the whole of his tour by Lady Lytton.

Lieutenant Auber, of the 5th Fusiliers, died on the 30th August.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE THUNDERER.

LONDON, 31st August.

The inquest on the bodies of those killed by the recent explosion on board H. M. S. Thunderer has been concluded. The verdict was that of accidental death.

ACCESSION OF THE NEW SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31st August.

Prince Abdul Hamid, brother to the Sultan Murad, was to day proclaimed Sultan by a Council of Ministers and Notables.

LONDON, 31st August, Aft.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market supplies were freely offered. Surats also were freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.
Fair Dhollera..... 47/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.
Exchange on India ..... 1s. 7¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 83
4½ do. do. .....
5½ do. do. 80
3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 106
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes.....£19 937,500.... Dec. £63,000
Bills Discounted....£16 875,000.... Dec. £62 500
Bullion .....£33,750,000 ....Dec. £125,000
Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities.. 61.
Bar Silver 51⅞
The sum of £277,000 has been paid into the Bank of England, and the sum of £334,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

STEAMER REPORT.

RANGOON, 1st Sept. 6.20 A.M.

Steamer for Penang, via Moulmain, leaves at 2 P.M. Saturday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—1st September.

(Madras Time.)

Cannanore, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S. W., thermometer 80, barometer 29·78. Fall of rain 1 inch ½ cent.

Calwar, 5 P.M.—Weather thick, wind S. W. by W. 6, thermometer 80, barometer 29·86.

Mangalore, 10.45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., N. W. W., thermometer max. 78, min. 75. Fall of rain 85 cents.

Tuticorin, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind strong W., thermometer 99, barometer 29·82.

Vingorla, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 84, Fall of rain 1 inch 19 cents.

Messrs. Thomas Watson & Co.'s Tea Report informs us that the quantity of tea exported from Calcutta from the 1st to the 26th of August was 2,782,000 lbs., as against 2,409,964 lbs., [exported during the corresponding period of last year.

A Lucknow paper believes that the Lucknow Military Prison has been condemned by the local military authorities, and that a report has been or will shortly be transmitted to army head-quarters, recommending its discontinuance as a receptacle for military offenders so soon as arrangements can be made for the erection of a more suitable Central Prison with a hill location.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, Mr. R. A. Lyall and Mr. J. J. Guise were re-elected directors and Mr. R. Roberts and Mr. H. W. I. Wood auditors. At the special general meeting, which followed, it was decided that the number of directors should in future be seven, and Mr. F. S. Collis, Officiating Administrator-General, was elected to complete that number.

The death-rate for the City of Calcutta for the month of July was 23 per 1,000, a fraction below that of June, and considerably below that of the same month last year. The returns, again, show an enormous infant mortality—541 per 1,000 of male children, and 375 per 1,000 of female children, or a combined ratio of 459, in the first year. Dr. Payne promises soon to give some details of the incidence of this terrible mortality to places and classes.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pera, which sailed yesterday, with the English mails, took out, in addition to the quantity already stated, three boxes gold coins, valued at Rs. 1,78,000, for London, despatched by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The same Co.'s s.s. Deccan, which will sail on the 4th instant with the China mails, takes out in addition to the quantity already stated, two boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 13,300, for Hongkong, despatched by Ebram Noordin and Co.

It is said that a company will shortly be formed for the purpose of opening a field for tobacco cultivation in Upper Burma. The *Rangoon Gazette* thinks that His Majesty will readily encourage such an undertaking, having for its object the development of the rich resources of his dominions. A free grant of land could easily be obtained from His Majesty, as there are thousands of acres lying uncultivated. Tobacco should grow well in Upper Burma, as the climate is not so damp as ours.

The Duke of Buckingham has left Ootacamund and arrived at Mysore on Wednesday last. The *Madras Mail* publishes the following telegram from Mysore, August 30:—

The Ducal party arrived at six o'clock yesterday, and were received at the Residency by the Chief Commissioner and all the officers in full dress.

On arrival the Duke and the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Volunteers, the Silladars, and the Guard of Honour.

This morning the Ducal party visited the Wesleyan Mission and the Rajah's school. At noon, the Maharaj visited the Duke under a salute. The visit will be returned in the afternoon. All the residents and officers from the French Rocks have been invited to dinner this evening, at the Jugan Mohan Palace, to meet the Duke.

During the hot weather at home lately, "tropical weather" as the learned called it, some one advertised "Cooper's solid thirst quenchers." Of these it is said that, "one placed in the mouth dissolves slowly with effervescence, relieves the most intense thirst, at the same time obviating the frequent desire for taking fluids." Nothing is said about ice and they might, therefore, be very favourably received now in Bombay during the ice famine, but if ice can be mixed with them, perfection may have been reached in the matter of effervescing drink.

Our Nassick correspondent says:—"The last day of the furlough at home—more trying than a forlorn hope to many who have to say 'good bye, god bless you,' to the dear ones at home—of Mr. Erskine is fast drawing nigh, and within a short period, from this date, Mr. Elliot will leave Nassick. It will then be time enough to give a resume of his brief, though able, administration of this zillah. We would like very much to invite the early and serious attention of the 'august members' of the inspecting department of the Nassick Municipality to some of the nuisances of late committed and to be seen on and near the Banks of the Godavery."

Captain G. E. Baines, of the 45th Sherwood Foresters, at Bangalore, has laid a complaint before the Magistrate against his horsekeeper for using abusive language and assaulting him. The *Ghorawalla* has also lodged a complaint against Captain Baines for assaulting him. The *ghorawalla* neglected his duty and when reprimanded told an untruth for which his master beat him with his open hand, when the syce asked for his wages. He was told to come on the first of the next month when he became very violent, seizing Captain Baines by the throat and whiskers. He was eventually turned out of the compound when he threw stones at his master. The case was to have been heard on Wednesday last.

A contemporary has the following account of two accidents on the Lahore railway:—"On the 20th, the down mixed train from Nowrungabad, due at Lahore at 12 noon, when running into Shadara Station, ran over a cow, the engine passed over the carcass, but the following vehicles, two covered goods wagons and three 3rd class carriages were thrown off the line, and before the train could be pulled up the line had been torn up for some 20 or 30 yards. No injuries were sustained by any of the passengers, a slight shock only being felt, and beyond the line being torn up, little damage was done. The line was blocked for six hours. Passengers and mails were trollied to Lahore, arriving there about one hour late. On the 19th instant an accident occurred at Nowrungabad, the temporary terminus of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the south bank of the river Jhelum. It appears that a loaded ballast train, with some 300 coolies on the trucks, when running down the descending gradient into the station, got beyond the control of the driver, and running through the station at a speed of about ten miles an hour, collided with a portion of another train standing on the line beyond the station points, damaging the engine and some thirteen or fourteen trucks, and killing two coolies, seriously injuring the guard, and bruising ten coolies more or less. The driver and fireman escaped without any material injury. The Consulting Engineer to Government, Colonel Pollard, has been engaged since the 21st in inquiring into the cause of the accident, and the inquiry has not as yet been concluded."

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary tells the following story about a violin:—"I have no news from Italy this week except a story of a Stradivarius violin from Milan. A poor man, somewhat tattered in raiment, and having the appearance of a wandering street musician, carried a violin under his arm, and entered a pork-butcher's shop to demand a sausage. But at the moment of paying the poor fellow discovered that he had come out without money. So, leaving his fiddle in pledge, he ran off to fetch cash to pay for the sausage. During his absence a stranger entered the shop to make some purchases and, seeing the violin on the counter took it up with the air of a connoisseur, examined it, and exclaimed—'Why, this fiddle of yours is a Stradivarius; I will give you 500 lire for it.' 'I cannot sell it,' said the shopman; 'it belongs to another, to a man who has just left it here for a short time.' 'I'll go as far as a thousand lire,' excitedly added the gentleman. The same reply was given him, and he went away leaving his card, and saying he was stopping at the Albergo di Roma and would hold good to his offer if the owner of the violin brought it to him. The pork-butcher smelled a good thing, and, when the proprieter of the Stradivarius shortly after returned with his money for the sausage, he offered to buy his violin for fifty lire, which the owner refused. But at last they made a bargain for a hundred and fifty, which the poor musician seemed glad enough to get. The cunning pork-butcher immediately runs to the Albergo di Roma to realize his profits, and touch a thousand lire for what cost him but a hundred and fifty. No one in the house, however, knew anything of the gentleman whose card he had presented. He had been duped by two thieves in concert. Indeed he looked very like a third thief himself; but he alone paid the forfeit of his roguery."

We cut the following paragraph from the *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta:—"Information has just reached us that the ship Wild Rose, which vessel left this port more than a month ago, is now in Cocoanada in a leaky state and that the crew has been imprisoned for refusing to imperil their lives by proceeding further in the ship. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that this is the very craft that occasioned some excitement in Liverpool some seven months back, Mr. Anderson, having telegraphed direct to the Queen begging her to send a man-of-war to bring back the Wild Rose after she sailed a second time, as she was in a dangerously leaky condition. On that occasion the first crew were put in jail for 12 weeks, and as we think the second crew left the ship here, it appears that this is the third crew that this wretched tub must have had since she first started frome home, and the second that has suffered a disgraceful punishment for merely having exercised the privilege that by nature belongs to the meanest in the land, the right of guarding and protecting their own lives. We would here ask how many more crews this vessel is to be allowed to punish before she finishes her voyage. There is one satisfaction, however, to all excepting perhaps those imprisoned crews, that cases like this will go far in the end to strengthen the hand of the sailors' champion, and though some poor tars must first suffer grievous wrong, that wrong in itself with Mr. Plimsoll's aid will be the means of enforcing our great unpaid to throw off their disgraceful indifference to the welfare of poor jack and do common justice to these toilers on the sea, who are such important agents in maintaining England's commercial and general prosperity. We have heard that the Wild Rose was leaking badly whilst in Calcutta. In fact it could not have been otherwise under the circumstances of the unanimous verdict of three entire crews. Yet the vessel is said to have left this with a valuable cargo, getting the same rate of freight and insurance that really undoubted first class vessels obtained at the time. We would ask, how this was done, who surveyed the vessel, and what was the report? We believe that surveyors are paid principally by fees, and we submit that such is not a healthy system and must virtually undermine the independence of officers who of all others should be placed above temptation and reproach for, as the captains of vessels have the power of appointing their own surveyors, it is not to be expected that they will call an officer who has the reputation of performing his duty strictly, and such an officer would soon find that his emoluments would be something in the scale of monkey allowance—more kicks than half pence."

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MISSIONARY LABOUR IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Clarke A. Houston, in his letter dated August 30, lays some stress on his being intimately associated with missionary efforts in this country, and his experience leads him to conclude that in the "breaking down of prejudice and superstition, in the leavening of the masses with Christian ideas, lies the dawn of hope for India." My own prolonged experience of missionary work leads me to quite the opposite conclusion. While prejudice and superstition are actually breaking down under influences quite remote, if not antagonistic to Christian teaching, the progress of Christian ideas as such, by which I understand the fundamental assumptions of Christian belief has been attended with results diametrically opposed to those anticipated by Mr. Houston. The habit of acquiescing in assertions without proof, and of setting Reason against Faith, which missionary teaching necessarily engenders, is not only destructive of all independent honest thought, but breeds profound intellectual dishonesty, and a far reaching scepticism which extends to other dogmas than those of Western theology. Such is the effect on thoughtful converts; on the uneducated and unwashed, the result is to mar the original simplicity of character belonging to the orders from whom most of these converts are derived and to replace it with a distorted type in which the principal ingredients are religious hypocrisy and an abject terror of the missionary on whom the unhappy wretch is under the missionary system made not only spiritually, but temporarily, dependent. Such, as illustrated in experience, is the practical outcome of the action of Christianity (I mean missionary Christianity) on native character. Can it be doubted that apart from its negative action, the missionary propaganda is doing more harm than good in this country? If missionary effort were to proceed no further than breaking down prejudice and superstition, we should have nothing to say against it; but it does *positive harm* by developing a perverted type of individual character in which duplicity and spiritual hypocrisy are the predominant elements. Indeed, "the organised hypocrisy of missions" has done enough harm to the English character, and it is lamentable to think that English gentlemen of education and refinement should, week after week, proclaim as eternal verities what they in their inmost hearts must believe to be monstrous fabrications which they themselves cannot cordially accept in the light of modern inquiry and scientific research. To me it seems perfectly evident that we cannot possibly reproduce in this country the divided creed of Christendom, without creating divisions, not only between European and native, but amongst the natives themselves.—Yours, &c.

September 1. ECCE HOMO.

A HINT TO SIR SALAR JUNG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Nizam's Prime Minister has had all sorts of homage in Christian England and has now returned, let us hope, more enlightened than ever. He is bent on getting back the Berars, so say all men; but why not erase some of the scandalous ways of government in vogue in his present dominions.

I am writing to tell you of the disgraceful treatment served out to a British subject employed at Reza, some time ago, as a municipal inspector. Some *fifteen* months ago the unfortunate man incurred the displeasure of the Talookdar of his district which "worthy" prohibited him from working and sent a report against the inspector to the Nizam's Government. From that day to this the case is not settled, and would you believe not one pice of pay has the unfortunate man received towards subsistence for fifteen months.

Petition after petition has been sent praying to be discharged or otherwise settled with, but no one takes notice. Is Sir Salar aware of all this and can he expect Berar back in face of such outrages, which this is only a sample of?

F.

PERSIA AND INDIA—A COMPARISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Dadabhoy's lecture on the "Poverty of India," permit me to address a few lines to you in the public interest?

I was a resident in Persia for nearly fifteen years and have travelled from Bunder Bushire to the Perso-Russian Frontier Post on the Black Sea on my way to London. The Persian Government does not take the slightest interest in the welfare of its subjects or in development of its resources. No one can live in Persia in peace and harmony. Corruption and abuses prevail over the whole of the land. Villages are barren for miles round. You can hardly find a rich man who possesses more than five lakhs of rupees. Not only Parsees, but Jews, Armenians, and even Mahomedans themselves, are so much dissatisfied that they are obliged to seek protection from foreign representatives. In comparison with Persia and Turkey, India stands first in prosperity as well as in civilization and progress.—Yours, &c.

HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE HATERIA.

Bombay, 31st August.

ALLEGED SPIRIT-SMUGGLING AT TANNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can any of your numerous readers, through the medium of your journal, inform me whether a periodical ticket-holder or any other passenger can under colour of "personal luggage," convey by train, spirits, for the use of the *bona fide* public?

My reason for asking this query is that I have noticed for the last twelve months spirits being smuggled to Tanna by certain persons under the name of "personal luggage." The chief smuggler and owner of these spirits is employed in a responsible position in a well-known firm in Bombay. The way these spirits are conveyed is that this party has with him some five satellites, kinsmen of his, each and every one of whom has in his possession a carpet bag containing six bottles of brandy, thus aggregating thirty to-thirty-six bottles smuggled daily. By this means he not only robs the G. I. P. R. Co. but evades the Municipality too. Where can the G. I. P. Railway Police Inspector be to allow such bare-faced smuggling to be carried on? The Municipality, too, on the other hand, should have *special* authority to search *this* individual's bags.

A JAIL BIRD.

Tanna Offices, Tank Road, 1st September.

*** If "A Jail Bird" has noticed this system going on for twelve months he has done very wrong in not bringing it to the notice of the public long before this time.—Ed. *B. G.*

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a recent issue of your paper there is a letter from the abovenamed gentleman to Mr. Barrow, anent the water supply, in which the following words occur:—

"I had explained to him (Mr. Walton) that I wanted no accurate plans or figures. A rough sketch and approximate figures would be well enough, and he said he would give them."

Now, Sir, to my thinking this sentence confains the key to the whole of Mr. Dadabhoy's public life. "Rough sketches and approximate figures"—(wrong by a few thousand per cent one way or the other, it never matters much)—these are the materials from which so many of his absurd theories and false deductions are arrived at, and on which the argument have been based which he has shoved and stuffed down the throats of thousands of his ignorant countrymen, and which have not only so deservedly brought him into ridicule and disrepute, but have rightly earned for him the title of an ignorant, misleading, and unscrupulous agitator.

His own words, which I have quoted above, will enable the public to judge of the value of any future statistics he may place before it, and the figures which he is now manipulating in connection with this very water supply question, will be taken for what they are worth. AQUA.

P. W. D. GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issues of 24th and 28th instant there are remarks on the treatment experienced by R. E. serjeants.

In the P. W. D. Code a warrant is promised to every serjeant of five years' standing departmental service, with fifteen in the army, and if "Sap Roller," "Twenty Four Years Old," and others would join in a petition representing this, Government would have to come up to their engagement. They do not at present. In Bengal the serjeants are infinitely worse off than in Bombay, for, during the past three years not one of them has been promoted and the senior has now eighteen years' service in the P. W. D. Recently, however, steps have been taken to remedy something for them, and it is evident Government are inclined to act. All that is wanted is that serjeants should speak out. Any one knows that the number of warrants fixed many years ago when the P. W. D. was in its infancy will not do now, with its strength doubled.

Let "Sap Roller" leave off making comparisons with other Departments and fight for himself; he ought to know the serjeants of other Departments get nothing too much and have their grievances as well as he.

It is certain that the 55 years' rule should be enforced in the P. W. D. Above all other Departments its members should be fit for anything. Two warrant officers we know of have 33 years each in the Department; certainly they should make room for better blood. Pressure should be brought on them, for without they will not budge.

Military officers in the P. W. D. look on soldiers and serjeants in civil employ as riding on the horse that will carry them to the devil, and think that more than enough has been done for them in releasing them from regimental restraints.

The numbers of men yearly remanded to military duty shows there is something wrong; for be it remembered P. W. D. serjeants are bound to be men of good characters before their commanding officers can send in their applications for employment in the Department. It would be to the benefit of Government to enquire into the probable cause of their misbehaviour, and, if possible, make arrangements for ameliorating their condition after the enormous cost they have been to the State.

The pay of an overseer is supposed to include pay, batta and staff pay. The last item was fixed at Rs. 85 and in it are combined pay of wife and children, firewood, servants' clothing, house rent, &c. &c., and as it was fixed in the palmy old times would now bear revision.

The only way, however, in which all these gifts could be bettered is by laying them before the Supreme Government, in fact by going to the fountain head.

August 31. UNITED EFFORT.

THE AHMEDABAD RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

1st Race—"Galloway Plate"—1 mile. Rs. 500.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Botelr's.....b a g Buffles	10 13	Owner..... 1
Capt Angus' ...ch a g Royal Fusilier..	11 0	Owner..... 2
Mr Dalzell's.....g a g Lucifer	10 12	Owner..... 0

Royal Fusilier made the running at a great pace for the first ½ mile. Not being thoroughly trained he was caught here by Buffles. The two came along together, but Buffles had the race easily from the ½ mile post.

Lottery, Rs. 500:—Buffles, 250; Lucifer, 50; Royal Fusilier, 55.

2nd Race—"Glencoe Cup Steeple Chase."—Rs. 500. Catch weights.

Mr Humfrey	st. lbs.	
name's .....g a h Jack	12	0 Mr Humfrey. 1
Capt Angus'.....	Royal Fusilier.	12 0 Mr Dalzell... 2
Capt Tyler's.....	Malabar	12 0 Mr Stannard. 0
Capt Des Barre's.	Rejected	12 0 Mr Leckie. 0
Mr Hunt's.....	Doctor	12 0 Mr Reilly ... 0
Mr Hatherley's..	Grey Beard ...	12 0 Mr Holland.. 0

For this handsome piece of plate, presented by Mr. Humfrey, 6 started. Over the first 3 or 4 jumps the horses lay well together, but after this Jack, Royal Fusilier and Malabar drew ahead. At the guard room Royal Fusilier, a game little horse admirably ridden by Mr. Dalzell, was neck and neck with the winner. Here thorough training told, and Mr. Humfrey having ridden well, as he always does, was enabled to forge ahead and pass the post first. Royal Fusilier had previously run a mile. Captain Tyler's splendid horse Malabar, well ridden by Mr. Stannard, was a good 3rd, and had his owner trained him he would have made the others fight for it.

Lottery, Rs. 500:—Jack, 205; Rejected, 35; Royal Fusilier, 75; Doctor, 70; Malabar, 75; Grey Beard, 75.

3rd Race—"Hack Race"—½ mile. Rs. 500.

	st. lbs.	
Colonel Lucas' ...br w g Kangaroo...	13 4	Cpt Hancock 1
Mr Banister's ...g a h Titan.....	10 7	Owner..... 2
Mr Hunt's.....g a g The Doctor ...	10 7	Mr Holland.. 0
Major W's.....b w g Finance.....	13 4	Owner..... 0
Mr Thomas'.....g a h Brilliant	10 7	Owner..... 0

Won easily by Kangaroo. It was not expected that Walers would start for this race. It was a very hollow affair. Titan ran and was ridden well, but could not catch the Australian and the race was not a tight'un!

4th Race—"Pony Race"—¾ Mile. Rs. 500.

	st. lbs.	
Mr J O S's.....b a p Sapper	11 5	Mr Reilly ... 1
Mr Mayhew's ...g c b p Fireworks...	11 5	Mr Thomas.. 2
Mr Banister's ...br c b p Jon Duan...	10 13	Owner..... 0
Capt Des Barre's.ch c b p The Rat (late Robbery)	9 13	Mr Harvey.. 0
Mr LeFeuvre's .....g c b p Nil Desperandum.....m.....	10 9	Owner..... 0

Won easily and ridden well by Mr. Reilly, who with practice will be as good a jockey as he is a *bon camarade*. Jon Duan showed temper or would have pressed the winner.

Lottery:—Fireworks, 155; Jon Duan, 125; The Rat (late Bobbery), 10; Nil Desperandum, 35 Sapper, 165.

5th Race—"The Derby"—R. C. Rs. 500.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Botelerʼs .....b a g Buffles	11 7	Owner..... 1
Capt Des Barre's.g a g Gwalior	11 7	Mr Humfrey. 2
Capt Hughes'.....g c b p Jumping Frog.....	11 0	Mr Dalzell ... 0
Mr LeFeuvre's...g c b p Nil Desperandum	11 0	Mr Humfrey. 0

Fireworks made the running at once, but at the 2nd hurdle was caught by Ginger Pop. Here the two ran together, the former eventually winning, but had the race been a few yards longer Ginger would have won.

Lottery, Rs. 500:—Ginger Pop, 25; Jumping Frog, 140; Nil Desperandum, 40; Fireworks, 130.

2nd Race—"Arab Steeple Chase"—Rs. 500.

Mr Humfrey	st. lbs.	
name's.....g a h Jack.....	11	7 Mr Humfrey. 1
Capt Angus' .....ch a g Royal Fusilier	11	7 Mr Dalzell... 2
Mr Holland's .....ch c b g Redwing.	11	4 Owner..... 0

Won easily by Jack; Redwing and his rider parted company at the 3rd jump. Royal Fusilier did not start, as the thorns he received in the Glencoe Cup on the last day's racing had rendered him for the day. Had he run, a good race was expected, though his owner had not thoroughly trained him.

Lottery, Rs. 500:—Royal Fusilier, 180; Jack, 270; Redwing, 20.

3rd Race—"A Match Steeple Chase."

	st. lbs.	
Mr Beaufort's.....b w g The Baron...	12 0	Owner..... 1
Mr Dalzell's .....b w g Banker	12 0	Owner..... 2

Won easily by the Baron, the Banker having come to grief at the water.

4th Race—"Punch Mahal Cup."—R. C. Rs. 500.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Botelerʼs .....b a g Buffles	11 12	Owner..... 1
Capt Des Barre's.g a g Gwalior	10 12	Mr Reilly ... 2
Mr Hatherley's ...g a h Grey Beard...	10 0	Mr Thomas. 0
Mr Dalzell's .....g a g Lucifer.....	9 7	Mr Banister 0

Grey Beard made the running at once. Lucifer bolted off the course, charging and clearing 5 feet of cactus into a crowd of oaths and natives, when, of course, horse and rider came down. It was at first thought that Banister was seriously hurt, but we were glad to see this good fellow all right again the following day. Gwalior and Buffles came on well together, but though Mr. Reilly rode well and with judgment, that game little horse of Mr. Botelerʼs won easily.

Lottery, Rs. 500:—Buffles, 295; Gwalior, 110; Grey Beard, 155; Lucifer, 35.

5th Race.—"A Selling Race"—½ Mile. Rs. 500.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Walker's .....b a g Hew.....	11 0	Owner..... 1
Mr Keyseer's .....b a p Sapper.....	10 7	Owner..... 2
Capt Angus' .....g a g The Gunner...	10 7	Owner..... 0
Do .....d c b h Dene Brown	10 0	 0
Mr Banister's.....b c b h Katty	10 0	Owner..... 0

Won easily by Hew, well ridden by Mr. Walker.

Lottery, Rs. 500:—The Gunner, 60; Dane Brown, 25; Hew, 100; Katty, 105; Sapper, 105.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

1st Race—"Baroda Cup."—Rs. 200.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Walker's .....b b g Hew.....	10 0	Owner..... 1
Mr Thomas'.. ....g a h Brilliant	10 0	Owner..... 2
Mr Hunt's .....g a g The Doctor...	10 0	Mr Reilly ... 0
Capt Colls' .....b a b The Mute....	10 0	Mr Humfrey 0

The Doctor made the running, but was caught at the 2nd hurdle by Hew who, well and gently ridden by Dalzell, came in an easy winner.

Lottery, Rs. 200:—Brilliant, 25; Hew, 10; The Doctor, 20; The Mute, 60.

2nd Race—"Surat Cup."—Rs. 500.

	st. lbs.	
Capt Hughes' .....g c b p Jumping Frog.....	11	0 Mr Dalzell... 1
Capt Angus'.....b c b p Ginger Pop	11	0 Mr Leckie ... 2
Mr Mayhew's .....g c b p Fireworks.	11	0 Mr Thomas. 0
Mr LeFeuvre's ...g c b p Nil Desperandum	11	0 Owner 0
Mr White name's...b c b p Paddy (late Cheeky Boy).....	11	0 Mr Reilly... 0
Mr Botelerʼs.....g c b p No Name.	11	0 Mr Humfrey 0
Mr Banister's ..... ch c b p Jon Duan.	11	0 Owner..... 0
Cpt Westmacott's..g c b p Periwinkle.	11	0 Mr Stannard 0

This was one of the best races of the meeting. Eight ponies started. Ginger Pop, a game little pony taken by his owner out of his pony cart for the occasion, well ridden by Mr. Leckie, led from the start. He was closely followed by Jumping Frog, who being a good strong pony, had the advantage of the slim Ginger owing to the heavy state of the course. The two came on well together, Ginger being just beaten by Mr. Dalzell on the post. Next year we would recommend Captain Angus to put his pony in training.

Lottery, Rs. 500:—Fireworks, 75; Ginger Pop, 60; Jumping Frog, 60; Nil Desperandum, 20; Paddy, (late Cheeky Boy) 15; No Name, 60; Jon Duan, 30; Periwinkle, 85.

3rd Race—Arab and Country-Bred Handicap—Rs. 200.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Humfrey names.g a h Jack	10 0	 1
Capt Des Barre's...g a g Gwalior	10 7	Mr Davies ... 2
Mr Hatherley's.....g a h Grey Beard.	9 7	 0
Mr Scannell's .....ch c b h Ruffs...	11 7	Mr Reilly ... 0

This handicap was not so successful as the Stewards would have liked it. Jack led from start to finish, winning easily.

Lottery, Rs. 200:—Gwalior, 55; Jack, 70; Ruffas, 10; Grey Beard, 100.

4th Race—"Hunt Chase"—Rs. 250.

	st. lbs.	
Capt Angus' .....ch a g Royal Fusilier	11	0 Mr Reilly ... 1
Mr Walker's .....b a g Hew	11	0 Owner 2
Capt Des Barre's ...g a g Rejected ...	11	0 Mr Leckie .. 0
Mr Holland's.....ch c b h Redwing.	11	0 Owner..... 0

Royal Fusilier having got rid of his first day's thorns, again came to the post. At the start Hew led, followed by the Fusilier and Rejected. Mr. Reilly soon saw that with Fusilier, barring accidents, he was sure to win, so he quietly followed Hew, talking to Mr. Dalzell the whole way. After passing the grand stand Royal Fusilier drew away, winning easily. We were glad to see Captain Angus pull this race off as he had already ran 2nd in 3 races during the meeting. Mr Leckie rode with his usual pluck, but his horse had not pace, though he is a grand fencer. Mr. Holland, a straight rider, was out of the race early, Redwing having for a wonder refused. It was a matter of great regret that Captain Tyler's Malabar did not start for this race.

Lottery, Rs. 250:—Royal Fusilier, 105; Rejected, 10; Hew, 30; Redwing, 20.

5th Race—"Kaira Plate"—Rs. 200.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Dalzell's .....b w g Banker.....	11	1 Owner..... 1
Mr Beaufort's .....b w g The Baron	10	11 Mr Banister. 0
Col Lucas'	.....b w g Kangaroo...	11 1 Mr Humfrey 0

Banker led from start and won hands down. His owner was greeted with cheers as he passed the winning post, his riding all through the meeting having been much admired.

Lottery, Rs. 200:—The Baron, 10; Kangaroo, 50; Banker 110.

Great thanks are due to the Secretary and Stewards for their untiring exertions.

BOMBAY.

The Bishop of Bombay.—The Bishop of Bombay, who has returned to town will, we hear, preach at the 11 A.M. service at Byculla Church to-morrow.

Stealing Ice.—Rowjee Rutton, a servant in the employ of Captain J. Newell, the Dock Master of the P. and O. Docks, Mazagon, was yesterday convicted at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee, of stealing a quantity of ice, valued at Rs. 3, the property of his master and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Cheating and Criminal Misappropriation of Property.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Doolabchund Moteeram, a pearl merchant, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Muggun Cutchra, a domestic servant, late in the employ of the Hon. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, charging him with cheating and criminal misappropriation of property in respect of two pearl necklaces and three pearl earrings of the collective value of Rs. 1,150. The necklaces and earrings are alleged to have been handed to accused by the complainant on the accused intimating to him that his master, the Hon. Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, required them, with whom the complainant had dealings, but on complainant enquiring about the articles after they were delivered to the accused, he discovered that they had been obtained under a false pretension, and that the accused had been discharged for misconduct three days before the articles in question were delivered by complainant to the accused.

Fabricating and Transmitting a False Telegraph Message.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Paruk stands charged, at the instance of Sorabjee Darashaw Captain, with fabricating and transmitting a false telegraphic message. Mr. Munsookhlall appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Craigie (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) appeared for the defence. The case being closed for the prosecution, Mr. Craigie addressed His Worship on behalf of the defence stating the purport of his defence, which was to show that the defendant, his client, at the time alleged by the prosecution to have been at the Grant Road Railway Telegraph Station, was at his own residence—that is, at Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir's house, where his client lives, and proceeded to call witnesses. The evidence of Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir, his wife, and sister who is the wife of the defendant, were examined and cross-examined by the counsel for the prosecution, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 4th instant.

A Terrible Member of the Gymkhana.—An amusingly indignant correspondent, "An Impartial Observer," writes to us as follows:—"Yesterday a scene occurred near the Gymkhana Pavilion, the importance of which obliges me to write a few lines which, I hope, will find a place in your valuable journal. At about six in the evening a group of respectable Parsee ladies were taking a little amusement at the gymnastic exercise performed by some of the members of the Gymkhana, when a thin, emaciated, and short man in a gentleman's dress directed his eyes from the Pavilion towards the ladies and gradually tried to join with the other members, apparently without knowing anything to do with the single and the double bars which are erected in the compound and on which the other members were taking exercise. When this man could show none of his valours, he spread his two legs on each of the double bars, resting his body on his shoulders and continually directed his eyes towards the ladies in a somewhat laughing mood. Although this made him more ridiculous than anything else, (I must here say that at this time the other members were more or less unconcerned) the faces of the ladies showed that they felt indignant at that man's conduct. So that one minute more had not elapsed when the group of ladies, being thus offended, took a rightabout turn and directed their way homewards. The man returned into the Pavilion immediately after the ladies were gone." Our correspondent then goes on to indicate that certain pains and penalties should be inflicted upon the thin and short gentleman who rested his "body upon his shoulders."

Slip on the Bhore Ghaut.—On account of the slip on the Bhore Ghaut our usual local train yesterday evening was half an hour late. The trains now only run on one line on the Ghaut.—*Deccan Herald.*

Suicide.—We regret to learn that Private Patrick Murray, H. M.'s 66th Regiment, committed suicide, "he being sane at the time," by shooting himself with his rifle while he was on duty at the

THE RENOWN CASE.

The sitting of Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Assistant Prothonotary, to take evidence in this case, was continued at the High Court, yesterday. Captain Smith further said—Before the injunction was served all goods were delivered to Mr. Pirrie for which he produced the proper documents, and after the injunction was served on me on the 12th of August, I treated that order as an authority to deliver the goods claimed by the New Colaba Company. Every package that came to hand afterwards was delivered. I have never refused to deliver the goods mentioned in the two bills of loading produced in this suit, nor any other goods to any one who came with proper authority from the New Colaba Company, or from Messrs. Remington and Co. I believe Messrs. Remington and Co. are the secretaries and agents of the New Colaba Company. Some of their goods mentioned in the bills of lading produced to hand on the 17th; I don't know that any came to hand before. No complaint was made to me that those goods were damaged.

(The three letters of guarantee the witness alluded to on the previous day were produced and handed in.)

Examination continued—I produce a receipt for 14 cases (Treacher and Co.'s.) by C. Dorabjee, one of Mr. Pirrie's men, dated the 10th of August; it is a receipt for 530 packages, including these 14 cases. I also got a lot of receipts from M. Kaka-hroo, another of the plaintiffs' servants, for cargo delivered to the New Colaba Company, including some of the goods referred to in this suit. I know that 40 packages that were discharged on the 15th into Cooper's boats alongside had to be taken on board again, and I had to pay the stevedore double time for the work, besides the delay and sundry break-ages. Mr. Pirrie had told the mate they were injunction goods and I took them on board again to prevent any trouble arising afterwards. If they had objected to the goods being put in Cooper's boats, they would not have been placed there, but no objection was made until they were in the boats. The mate told me that when the goods were being discharged, two of Mr. Pirrie's men were looking on, and they made no objection. Those goods were afterwards put in the New Colaba Company's own boats. I did not know when the goods were being discharged into Cooper's boats, that they were included in the injunction order. I gave strict orders that none of the goods included in the injunction order were to be put into Cooper's boats. When the ship arrived in Bombay, I went to the agent, and he said his own mucoadam had boats ready to send alongside. I made inquiry about the boats and found they were open, while Cooper's Landing Agency had deck boats, which I thought would be more suitable for landing my cargo in monsoon weather. The cargo consisted of about 42 000 packages, including a large quantity of perishable goods. I remember having a conversation with Mr. Pirrie at the agent's office, when he said if I had employed Mr. Soares' mucoadam, he would not have interfered with the landing of the cargo. I think that was before I had notice of the injunction, but I don't remember the day. No tender of any freight was ever made to me in Bombay.

By Mr. Jardine—I do not remember a letter from the ship's agent being delivered to me on our arrival by his mucoadam. The mucoadam might have been on board, but I don't remember seeing him. I don't remember seeing Mr. Dadabhoy on board on the 8th. I think I came on shore in the dubash's boat. I don't remember Dadabhoy's son, Sorabjee, on board on the 8th, either. I don't think Dadabhoy is a man I should be likely to forget if I had seen him on board; he is big enough to be remembered. I went to the agent's office while I was on shore, and also to the Custom House, the dubash's, and Mr. Dadabhoy's office. I was at Dadabhoy's office before the agent's, but did not make any arrangement with him till I had seen the agent. I wanted to find out what sort of boats they both had. I had heard from some one that the agent would recommend his own mucoadam.

Mr. Jardine—Who told you?

Captain Smith—I don't know. It would have taken a man with a head like a Scotch lawyer to remember all that took place on board the ship that day.

Examination resumed—I do not remember having seen Dadabhoy or his son before I went to their office. I went to them first; they did not come to me. Mr. Soares, when I saw him, asked me if I thought deck boats would be better than open ones, and I said "Yes." Mr. Soares did not say anything about his refusing to be responsible if I gave the landing of the goods to Dadabhoy, and I did not tell him I would take all the risk myself. I do not remember a native clerk coming on board on the 8th. to take delivery of some goods for Bounville and Co. I was on shore that day. I made inquiries about the mucoadam's and Cooper's boats from the stevedores, my dubashes (Cursetjee and Eduljee) and several other people. I took no steps to inform the consignees of the arrival of the ship; I left that to the agent. It was between 8 and 9 o'clock—nearer 9 than 8—on the morning of the 9th. I don't know whether a Parsee named Jamsetjee Cowarjee came on board with him. I think when he came we were loading the first boat. I don't know whether the Colaba Company's boats were alongside when we commenced to discharge, or that a clerk named Khimjee in the employment of the Colaba Company was on board. No one made any demand for cargo before Mr. Pirrie came. He came to me on deck, and I took him into the chart house, thinking he was a gentleman. (Laughter.) He either said he represented the New Colaba Company or Messrs. Remington and Co.—I forget which,—and that they held bills of lading for a considerable part of the cargo, and were ready to take delivery, having boats alongside and clerks on board. I will not swear that he did not produce some bills of lading; but I don't remember that he did, or that he called my attention to the fact that they were duly endorsed and in good order. I don't remember anything of the kind but I'll not swear that he did not. I refused to deliver until he produced bills of lading countersigned or delivery orders. He told me he held bills of lading for some of the cargo then being discharged into Dadabhoy's boats. I don't remember his saying that Messrs Bounevialle and Co.'s clerk had come on board with the bill of lading referring to their goods on the previous day. I could not stop the ship, and I refused to discontinue loading into Dadabhoy's boats. I could not put cargo into the Colaba Company's boats without an order from the agent; if I had done so I should have run the risk of losing freight payable in Bombay. If the delivery orders had been produced, there would still of course have been some delay in shipping the boats. The Customs officers would not have allowed me to tranship the goods that had been already discharged into Cooper's boats. The shifting of the boats would have been the only delay; but I should have run risk which are worse than delay. Mr. Pirrie did not offer to give me any guarantee I required. It is the rule to require production of a countersigned bill of lading or a delivery order before delivering cargo to consignees, more especially when freight is payable. When a ship is consigned to an agent, who is paid 2½ per cent. for looking after the business, he is supposed to give authority for all delivery of cargo to consignees. There are various reasons for this which I am not supposed to understand; I am only a shipmaster, and not a lawyer too. Looking at the bills of lading produced in this case, I do not see any freight specified as being payable in Bombay. When freight is payable, it is specified on the bills of lading. If the ship had no agent, I might try to determine from them whether freight was payable; but where there is an agent, all I have to look to is his counter-signature authorising me to deliver. Mr. Pirrie went on shore and I believe later in the day delivery orders for the New Colaba Company's goods were produced to the mate. I know nothing about them personally; they were never presented to me. There were some goods put into the New Colaba Company's boats on the morning of the 10th. I suppose the loading into their boats continued so long as their goods came to hand. I did not give any orders for the discontinuance; that I distinctly deny, root and branch. I remember Mr. Dadabhoy being on board on one occasion, when he and Mr. Pirrie went ashore in the same boat, and some one remarked—"There go the wolf and the lamb." (Laughter.) I did not, after conversing with Dadabhoy, order the chief officer not to load any more cargo in the New Colaba Company's boats until he received further instructions. I do not remember any thing of the kind. My orders were always the other way. I have never given such an order since the vessel came into port. I did not order him in the meantime, to go on loading some iron into Cooper's boats. I know some iron was discharged that day. I remember that because I have to pay for about forty bars of it. There were not some of the New Colaba Company's goods on the top of the iron when it lay in the hold that morning. I do not remember being remonstrated with by the plaintiffs' men for unloading the iron before packages that were on the top of it. There was nothing but a continual row on board the ship fore and aft, everybody who came on board remonstrating with everybody else.

Mr. Jardine—I should think you had a happy time of it.

Captain Smith—I had—a very happy time.

Examination continued—I sent three or four written orders to the chief officer—I cannot say exactly how many. I might have written one on the 10th. I believe the letter produced was written on the 10th, of August, to the following effect:—"Don't let any more goods go into Remington's boats until a delivery order is produced or you hear further from me." I believe there were some of the delivery orders for goods for the New Colaba Company were on board. I don't know whether Mr. Pirrie took delivery orders for all their goods on board; I know he got some from the agent's office. I heard the delivery orders had been taken on shore, and I believe it was afterwards that I wrote the note to the chief officer. I am not sure; it is not good to be sure, because you might turn something else up afterwards and I should be in a mess. I heard afterwards that the delivery orders were taken away to get the bills of lading to file the suits. I got that information from a letter written to Mr. Soares by Messrs. Remington and Co. I have not heard of anything having occurred on board the ship to cause the delivery orders to be taken away. Nothing occurred while I was on board. So far as I recollect, before the delivery orders were taken away, I had not given any orders about the discharging of the cargo. I don't know whether I went ashore that morning with Dadabhoy. I went once to the agent's in Dadabhoy's carriage, but I don't remember on what occasion. On the 10th., Dadabhoy was at the agent's office, and also Mr. Pirrie. Dadabhoy and Soares were having a conversation when I was sitting alone. They were outside; and I did not hear what they said. I had a particular conversation with Dadabhoy. I did not know anything at that time about the landing companies fighting with each other. I went to a solicitor that morning with Mr. Soares to ascertain why some bills had the printed clause and others the written clause; and if the printed clause was sufficient to entitle them to decline to take delivery. Ritchie, Stewart's bills have, I am certain, got a written clause which the others have not. Three or four other consignees have got the same; I think Volkart's is one, but I would not name anybody, for I may be wrong. I was doubtful whether the others except Ritchie, Stewart could claim delivery under their clause. When I returned to Dadabhoy's, I asked him as to my position. Dadabhoy might have said the things you mention, but I don't remember. He might have said—"Don't be afraid; I'll be responsible; the cargo does not belong to Mr. Pirrie; he can do nothing; I have discharged many a steamer like this before; and he has no authority to sign bills of lading. Never mind, captain, load into my boats as fast as you can." I don't remember he did say so; he is quite capable of saying that; he can talk English. During that interview, Jamsetjee came and said, "Am I to get any more packages, captain, if you please; am I to keep my boats alongside?" I replied, "No, slack your boats astern. I might have replied take your boats away, but if I did, I meant to say take them from the gangway. It got to that that you could not see the ship for boats."

There was a short adjournment for tiffin.

The witness was then further cross-examined by Mr. Jardine as follows:—During this interview Mr. Pirrie was there. I don't remember if he was there all the time. It is my impression he was there during the whole interview. I don't remember receiving a letter from Mr. Pirrie that day. I received one from Remington and Co., copy of which is annexed to the plaint. It is dated the 10th August. (Put in.) This is the answer I sent to Remington and Co., the same day by the man who brought the letter. (Put in.) I did not refuse delivering the cargo; but the reason I did not say so in my answer was that I wanted all the correspondence to go through my agent. I was on board the ship when I received the letter. It was after the delivery orders had been taken away. It might have been 2 o'clock when I got back on board the vessel. I went on shore to show the agent the letter. He always knew that I never refused delivery. He advised me never to refuse delivery. On the 11th August, Mr. Pirrie came on board and threatened me an injunction. I am not sure about the date. I cannot say whether any of the Colaba Company's goods came to hand that day. The boats were there, but there was nobody to give me a receipt. I told Mr. Pirrie afterwards; and he said he was aware of that. On the 12th, the injunction was served. Mr. Pirrie was all the time there when the injunction was serving. I remember Mr. Pirrie asking me something about injunctions to this effect—"Are two injunctions not enough, and will you not give us all our goods?" I did not reply—"No, you have begun to fight, and I'll see it out." I told him he need not have taken out any injunction if he had come like a gentleman. If Mr. Pirrie had taken the goods first landed by Cooper's boats, there would have been no dispute. I never refused him any goods, and he knows it. I must have had a conversation with him if he came on board. I often went down and had a glass of brandy with him. He said, "it was not me they were fighting against; it was Cooper's Landing Agency they wanted to put down." I said I would meet him at the agent's office at half-past 10 o'clock that day. I waited there some time, and then went away. I did not promise to give Mr. Pirrie a letter undertaking to deliver to him all the goods not landed, and to make Cooper's Agency bring back all the goods they had taken away. I made no promises. Mr. Pirrie said a letter of that kind was all that he wanted. All other proceedings should be stayed if I give him a letter of guarantee that the goods to be landed by Cooper's boats should be landed at the Colaba Bunder. Very likely I went down afterwards and had a glass of brandy with him. Very likely I did show Mr. Pirrie a letter from Dadabhoy, as he had always been telling me to get such a letter. This is the letter. (Put in.) Dadabhoy did not tell me he would withdraw his indemnity if I settled the matter. At that time he had not given me the indemnity. I know I, Dadabhoy, and Mr. Pirrie met one day by appointment at Soares'; but I don't know what day it was. It was for an amicable settlement about the cargo being landed at Sassoon's Dock. I know we all met there once; but I never heard Dadabhoy say he would withdraw the indemnity if I settled the matter. He did not say so at that time. I have always told the Colaba Company to stop their own packages. They stopped more than 200 on one side. I asked to whom they belonged; and one of the Colaba Company's men very likely said they belonged to them. I very likely asked the man how many orders he had got. Merwanjee did not pull out a bundle of papers or orders from his pocket and show to me. I don't remember: if he did, they were not proper orders. I don't remember saying to him "Go to—with your orders." I might have said so, as on one occasion they all got round me and nearly got me into the hold. I might have said so on this occasion; and I may tell you if I said so, I had good cause for it. I gave Janjee Dorabjee a shove to get him out of my way. I deny kicking; but if I had, it would not have hurt him, because I had only slippers on at the time. I did not tell Merwanjee or any one that he should get no packages except the 21 for which there were injunctions. I did not wind up by shoving him and telling him to get more injunctions. The only thing I know is that I did not refuse them any cargo (a laugh). On the 14th, Mr. Charles Bennett came on board and remained there till the ship finished discharging. The boats said to be Colaba Company's remained alongside from the 9th till the ship was discharged. On the day I had a conversation with Jamsetjee, the boats were passed astern as there was no cargo ready for them. Some of the boats were always hanging astern or alongside; and if any cargo came to hand, they got it. I don't know if they got any between the 10th and 16th. I belive Mr. Bennett once refused to take cargo. The mate once asked him if certain cargo was his, and he said no. I know Mr. Bennett once refused to me to receive spelter, as he said it did not bear his mark. I don't know that any cargo came to hand on the 10th and 19th the Colaba Company got only injuction goods; if they applied they could have got them. All goods not claimed were shipped by Cooper's boats; all those that were claimed were laid aside. The only trouble I had was that I could not get the Colaba Company's men to say which were their goods. I had to drag Bennett by the neck once to get him to claim goods that were his. I don't say I actually caught him by the neck, but I had to haul him along. I should not have disregarded either Bennett or Merwanjee's remonstrances if they made them. If they remonstrated, I should have put the goods aside without an injunction. Any goods they claimed would have been put in their boats or put on one side until there was a row. I gave them spelter against which there was no injunction. I was ready to load by my bouneward charter by the 25th August. There was some discrepancy between the marks on the goods and the marks on the bills of lading. If there was a discrepancy in the marks, it would also appear on the delivery order. I had no dispute with Knoop and Co.'s men, and told them they could get their goods by putting their boats alongside—that is no dispute. (A laugh.) A Parsee came and I told him he could have delivery. I went to the office, because the Parsee told me I had better go and see the manager. I believe they had been told by Mr. Pirrie that I would not give them delivery. I went because I thought he might get injunctions for not going to see him. (Laughter.) I did not insist upon putting Knoop and Co.'s goods into Cooper's boats. If any went by them, they have taken delivery of them at their own expense, because I have not paid for them (a laugh). I am not aware that Mr. Bicker-like brought any suits against me. I cannot say whether or not I had delivered goods into Knoop and Co.'s boats until I saw their manager. There might have been disputes with Elmore and Co. I don't remember. I don't remember receiving any printed notice from anybody. I might have got it, you know. I think I saw a letter with Mr. Soares from Elmore and Co. complaining that I had refused delivery, because Ritchie, Stewart and Co., and the other firms, different departments of Government, the G. I. P. Railway and so forth, received delivery in their own boats I got the letter of indemnity from Dadabhoy on the night of the 11th. I arranged to get it after Mr. Pirrie had threatened me with injunctions repeatedly. I was threatened with injunctions every day since I have been in the place. I must have arranged before I got it. I did not arrange about it until Pirrie advised me. I cannot say when he told me—he told me about it on two occasions. I hope this letter holds me harmless. I consider myself indemnified in respect of all the Court expenses. I refused a letter on board after I had written to Remington and Co. that the correspondence should be through the agent. I cannot say whether this is the letter. I did not to my knowledge receive from Elmore and Co. a printed notice similar to this. My cargo consisted of about 42,000 packages. There were between ten and thirty thousand pieces of iron and spelter. I know the Colaba Company's men had papers with marks on them. I was threatened with above eighty suits if no reasonable arrangement was come to.

The cross-examination finished here; and further examination was adjourned until 10-30 A. M. to-day.

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NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. SUIT No. 416 OF 1875.

MULHARRO PATHUJOGRAW, Rajah of Jowar, and the said MULHARR O alias FATUNGSHAW, successor and legal representative of GOPEBABAL, Wi ow of PURAPRAO, late Rajah of Jowar, deceased ..... Plaintiff.

vs

CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE DRUNAPATELL of Bombay, Farsee Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twenty-first day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy four, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirteen day of September next, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold foras Land or Ground with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon with the appurtenances thereof, situate on the southern side of the Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, in the City of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-nine square yards, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to the abovenamed Cursetjee Hormusjee Dhunapatell, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the said Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Marshall or Begonjee Visajee, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 425, and which said bungalow was formerly assessed under No. A. 41 and is now assessed under No. 63. All which premises were lately in the possession of the said Cursetjee Hormusjee Dhunapatell and are now in the occupation of Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck as tenant at a monthly rent of Rupees Eighty-seven and Annas Eight, the said tenant paying all outgoings excepting the House Rate.

For further particulars, and for the conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. FLETCHER and SMITH, Attornies for the plaintiff shown near to Navapat Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 14th day of August 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

TAUNUS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

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"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is to be recommended as a wholesome beverage."—Extract from the Vienna Medical Press.

"The TAUNUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER is greatly to be recommended as a dietetic beverage. It is easily digested, and does not create flatulence, like other similar Mineral Waters. It is refreshing, assists the digestion, cures acidity, and increases the secretion of the kidneys."—Richard Schmid's, M.D., Neuenahr, May 6, 1876.

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The following extract from the London "Echo" of the 7th April 1876, goes far to prove the risk run in drinking the manufactured waters:

"Some mineral waters are made by the hand of Nature, others by the skill and knowledge of chemists. Unfortunately, sometimes the chemists either do not know how, or cannot afford, to do their work as well as Nature does here, and consequently the drinking of the artificial Mineral Waters is occasionally attended with unpleasant consequences.

From the Report published by Professor FRANCKLYN we learn that out of ten samples of Indian aerated water submitted to analysis, only two could be described as "fairly pure" and as many as five contained ingredients calculated to induce diarrhœa.

There would also appear to be good ground for thinking that the illness from which Canon Duckworth is now slowly recovering was in part, at least, caused by his having drunk unwholesome sodawater and lemonade in India. Hence we venture to thing that Anglo-Indians, at any rate, while abroad, will do well to drink as little brandy and soda as possible."

We should be very sorry to condemn all artificial mineral waters. Some of them are excellent; but, as a general rule, we think the chemistry of nature is to be preferred to that of man.

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Rudesheimer	" 28	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
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